

(b) The security service fee will be imposed on all flight segments originating at an airport in the United States.

(c) The security service fee must be imposed on passengers who obtained the ticket for air transportation with a frequent flyer award, but may not be imposed on any other nonrevenue passengers.

(d) Passengers enplaning a flight segment outside of the United States are not subject to the security service fee for that enplanement.

§ 1510.7 Air transportation advertisements and solicitations.

A direct air carrier and foreign air carrier must identify the security service fee imposed by this part as “September 11th Security Fee” in all its advertisements and solicitations for air transportation.

§ 1510.9 Collection of security service fees.

(a) The following direct air carriers and foreign air carriers must collect security service fees from passengers enplaning:

(1) A scheduled passenger or public charter passenger operation with an aircraft having passenger seating configuration of more than 60 seats.

(2) A scheduled passenger or public charter passenger operation with an aircraft having a passenger seating configuration of less than 61 seats when passengers are enplaned from or deplaned into a sterile area.

(b) Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers must collect from each passenger, to the extent provided in § 1510.5, a security service fee on air transportation sold on or after February 1, 2002. The security service fee must be based on the air travel itinerary at the time the air transportation is sold. Any changes by the passenger to the itinerary that alter the number of enplanements are subject to additional collection or refund of the security service fee by the direct air carrier or foreign air carrier as appropriate. Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers are solely liable to TSA for additional security service fees imposed because of involuntary enplanement changes to the itinerary.

(c) Whether or not the security service fee is collected as required by this part, the direct air carrier or foreign air carrier selling the air transportation is solely liable to TSA for the fee and must remit the fee as required in § 1510.13.

(d) Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers may not collect security service fees not imposed by this part.

§ 1510.11 Handling of security service fees.

(a) Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers are responsible for the safekeeping of all security service fees from the time of collection to remittance.

(b) Security service fees collected by a direct air carrier or foreign air carrier are held in trust by that direct carrier for the beneficial interest of the United States in paying for the costs of providing civil aviation security services described in 49 U.S.C. 44940. The direct air carrier or foreign air carrier holds neither legal nor equitable interest in the security service fees except for the right to retain any accrued interest on the principal amounts collected pursuant to § 1510.13(b).

(c) Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers must account for security service fees separately, but the fees may be commingled with the carriers’ other sources of revenue.

(d) Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers must disclose in their financial statements the existence and the amount of security service fee held in trust.

§ 1510.13 Remittance of security service fees.

(a) Each direct air carrier and foreign air carrier must remit all security service fees imposed each calendar month to TSA, as directed by the Administrator, by the last calendar day of the month following the imposition.

(b) Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers may retain any interest that accrues on the principal amounts collected between the date of collection and the date the fee is remitted to TSA in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers are prohibited from retaining

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any portion of the principal to offset the costs of collecting, handling, or remitting the passenger security service fees.

(d) Security service fees are payable to the “Transportation Security Administration” in U.S. currency and drawn on a U.S. bank.

(1) Fees of \$1,000 or more must be remitted by electronic funds transfer.

(2) Fees under \$1,000 may be remitted by electronic funds transfer, check, money order, wire transfer, or draft.

(e) Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers are responsible for paying any bank processing charges on the security service fees collected or remitted under this part when such charges are assessed on the U.S. government.

§ 1510.15 Accounting and auditing requirements.

(a) Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers must establish and maintain an accounting system to account for the security service fees imposed, collected, refunded and remitted. The accounting records must identify the airports at which the passengers were enplaned.

(b) Each direct air carrier and foreign air carrier that collects security services fees from more than 50,000 passengers annually must provide for an audit at least annually of its security service fee activities or accounts.

(c) Audits pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section must be performed by an independent certified public accountant and may be of limited scope. The accountant must express an opinion on the fairness and reasonableness of the direct air carrier’s and foreign air carrier’s procedures for collecting, holding, and remitting the fees. The opinion must also address whether the quarterly reports required in §1510.17 fairly represent the net transactions in the security service fee accounts.

§ 1510.17 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each direct air carrier and foreign air carrier collecting security service fees must provide TSA with quarterly reports that provide an accounting of fees imposed, collected, refunded and remitted.

(b) Quarterly reports must state:

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(1) The direct air carrier or foreign air carrier involved;

(2) The total amount of September 11th Security Fees imposed on passengers in U.S. currency for each month during the previous quarter of the calendar year;

(3) The net amount of September 11th Security Fees collected in U.S. currency by the direct air carrier or foreign air carrier for each month during the previous quarter of the calendar year;

(4) The total amount of September 11th Security Fees refunded in U.S. currency by the direct air carrier or foreign air carrier for each month during the previous quarter of the calendar year; and

(5) The total amount of September 11th Security Fees remitted in U.S. currency by the direct air carrier or foreign air carrier for each month during the previous quarter of the calendar year.

(c) The report must be filed by the last day of the calendar month following the quarter of the calendar year in which the fees were imposed.

[66 FR 67701, Dec. 31, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 14881, Mar. 28, 2002]

§ 1510.19 Federal oversight.

Direct air carriers and foreign air carriers must allow any authorized representative of the Administrator, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Inspector General of the Department of Transportation, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security, or the Comptroller General of the United States to audit or review any of its books and records and provide any other information necessary to verify that the security service fees were properly collected and remitted consistent with this part.

[68 FR 49720, Aug. 19, 2003]

§ 1510.21 Enforcement.

A direct air carrier’s or foreign air carrier’s failure to comply with the requirements 49 U.S.C. 44940 or the provisions of this part may be considered to be an unfair and deceptive practice in violation of 49 U.S.C. 41712 and may also result in a claim due the United